

**REMARKS**

Claims 1, 4-8, 10, and 13-16 are all the claims pending in the application. By this Amendment, Applicant amends claim 1 to include the unique features of claims 7 and 8.

**I. Preliminary Matter**

As a preliminary matter, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to initial the reference listed on Form PTO/SB/08 submitted with the Information Disclosure Statement filed on January 21, 2010.

**II. Summary of the Office Action**

The Examiner withdrew the previous grounds of rejections. The Examiner, however, found new grounds for rejecting the claims. The Examiner rejected claims 1, 4-8, 10, and 13-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

**III. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

*Claims 1, 4, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujita et al. (US 2002/0043886), hereinafter referred to as "Fujita" in view of a newly cited reference Oohashi et al. (US 2003/0015932), hereinafter referred to as "Oohashi" and claims 8 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujita and Oohashi, and in further view of Ohashi et al. (US 6,018,205), hereinafter referred to as "Ohashi".*

Applicant respectfully traverses these grounds of rejection at least in view of the following exemplary comments.

Of these rejected claims, only claim 1 is independent. Independent claim 1 *inter alia* recites: "wherein the slot-in portions of the conductor are accumulated in the slots so that a

longer side thereof is being in the radial direction without any air space... wherein the periphery of the cross-over portion is protected by the housing and the laminated core is directly held by the housing made of metal, and wherein the periphery of the housing is provided with a plurality of ribs and charging air holes or discharging air holes formed between the ribs.”

In an exemplary embodiment, cooling effects of the insulating coated electrical conductor are efficiently improved by combining a longer side portion of the conductor of the slot-in portion is being in the radial direction without any air space, the laminated core is directly held by the housing made of metal, and the periphery of the housing is provided with a plurality of ribs and charging air holes or discharging air holes formed between the ribs. It will be appreciated that the foregoing remarks relate to the invention in a general sense, the remarks are not necessarily limitative of any claims and are intended only to help the Examiner better understand the distinguishing aspects of the claim mentioned above.

The Examiner acknowledges that Fujita does not disclose or suggest the above-emphasized features of claim 1. The Examiner, however, alleges that Oohashi in view of Ohashi cures these deficiencies. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The Examiner’s position that flat sides of Oohashi are in contact without any air space (*see* page 4 of the Office Action) amounts to a mere speculation not substantiated by any evidence of record. Furthermore, Oohashi does not suggest that the laminated core is directly held by the housing made of metal, and wherein the periphery of the housing is provided with a plurality of ribs and charging air holes or discharging air holes formed between the ribs.

Ohashi does not cure these deficiencies. Ohashi describes a vehicle alternator which includes a case having a pair of brackets placed back-to-back, in which ribs are disposed, which define ventilation windows (29; 74) in a bracket body. The ribs serve as heat passage members (54, 60; 73), which have higher thermal conductivity than the bracket body and are partially embedded in the bracket body. Therefore, heat resistance in the heat transfer passage between the stator and the ventilation windows is reduced, and heat generated by the stator is expelled efficiently from the ventilation windows to the outside air, and the temperature of the stator can be reduced (*see* Abstract and Fig. 2). That is, Ohashi does not describe the slot-in portions of the conductor being accumulated in the slots so that a longer side thereof is being in the radial direction without any air space, the laminated core being directly held by the housing made of metal where the periphery of the housing is provided with a plurality of ribs and charging air holes or discharging air holes formed between the ribs, as set forth in claim 1.

In short, Fujita in view of Oohashi and Ohashi do not describe the unique features of claim 1. For at least these exemplary reasons, claim 1 is patentable over Fujita in view of Oohashi and Ohashi. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw this rejection of claim 1 and its dependent claims 4, 7, 8, and 15.

*Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujita and Oohashi, in further view of Asao et al. (US 6,281,612), hereinafter referred to as "Asao", claims 6 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujita and Oohashi, and further in view of Oohashi et al. (US 2002/0096958), hereinafter referred to as "Oohashi '958), claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujita and*

*Oohashi as an alleged result effective variable, claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujita and Oohashi, in further view of Yumiyama et al. (US 5,587,619), hereinafter referred to as “Yumiyama”, and claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujita and Oohashi, in further view of Oohashi et al. (US 6,417,585), hereinafter referred to as “Oohashi ‘585). Applicant respectfully traverses these grounds of rejections at least in view of the following exemplary comments.*

Claims 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, and 16 depend on claim 1. It was already demonstrated that Fujita in view of Oohashi do not meet all the features of independent claim 1. Neither Oohashi ‘932, Umeda, Oohashi ‘958, Oohashi ‘076, Oohashi ‘585, Kusase nor Yumiyama, independently or in combination, address this deficiency of Fujita and Oohashi ‘932. Together, the combined teachings of these references would not have (and could not have) led the artisan of ordinary skill to have achieved the subject matter of claim 1. Since claims 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, and 16 depend on claim 1, they are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

#### IV. Conclusion

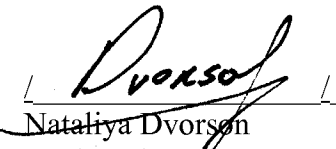
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.114(c)  
U.S. Application No.: 10/560,244

Attorney Docket No.: Q91286

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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